W. Riley Pelham

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1792. [No. 1555.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

HOTCHPOTCHIENSIS, No. IV.

Calculated for the MERIDIAN of *Newport*, lat. 41, 35 N. but will ſerve without much alteration for any of the adjacent States.

I Solicit the young people in their reflections on this Number to forget even the name of Hotchpotchienſis, whether he is an *original*, *a ſecondary*, or a *ſcrapioſa*; perhaps *rain*, perhaps *ſnow* ſaith the Almanack; juſt ſo with *Old Hotchpotch*. The Poets ſay that the Dog Cerberus had three heads contrived for different purpoſes—the moſt eſſential head was *watchfulneſs*. To compare ſmall things with great, I am ſomewhat like him, and am determined to *watch and bark* for my own good and others, ſo long as there is *ammunition* among the ancients and moderns. Homer and Virgil tell us that the Old Dog received a *ſop* that ſat his viſual and intellectual faculties a nodding; but *honeſt Hotchpotch* is the more vigilant under the exercise of an anodyne, being as the Doctors term it, of an *irritable habit*. Sin's great agent, I am ſenſible, has got a rod in ſoke which ſooner or later will beat us all into ſilence; that ſerious truth, my dear Young Friends, will make me double my diligence; and if in the mean time I can be the humble inſtrument to bring a ſingle ſoul to the juſt ſenſe of its civil and religious duty I ſhall not envy the libertine his pleaſure, the miſer his riches, or even a modern Ceſar his titles and honors.

SENTIMENTS ON SEXUAL-LOVE.

"Oh ſpeak the joy! ye whom the ſudden tear
Surpriſes often, while you look around,
And nothing ſtrikes your eye but ſighs of bliſs,
All various Nature preſſing on the heart;
An elegant ſufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendſhip, books,
Eaſe and alternate labour, uſeful life,
Progreſſive virtue, and approving heaven.
Theſe are the matchleſs joys of virtuous love;
And thus their moments fly.——"

WHEN a man arrives to a certain age he becomes ſenſible of a peculiar ſympathy and tenderneſs towards the other ſex; the charms of beauty engage his attention, and call forth new and ſofter diſpoſitions than he has yet felt. The many amiable qualities exhibited by a fair outſide, or by the mild allurement of female manners, or which the prejudiced ſpectator, without much reaſoning, ſuppoſes thoſe to include, with ſeveral other articles, both natural and accidental, point his view to a particular object; and, of courſe contract that general, rambling regard, which was loſt and uſeleſs among the undiſtinguiſhed crowd, into a peculiar and permanent attachment to one woman which ordinarily terminates in the moſt important, venerable and delightful connexion in life.—The union of the ſexes is the end of love. This union is perfectly agreeable to the deſign of nature; it muſt therefore be perfectly innocent, and the affection itſelf is not to be ſuppreſſed. If your heart be naturally tender, endeavour not to render it inſenſible; but let your tenderneſs be fixed upon ſuch objects as will not obſtruct you in a virtuous courſe, or rather love only ſuch as will aſſiſt you to purſue it. Your tender affection will not be the leſs gratified for making ſuch a choice; nay you can never enjoy true ſatisfaction from love that is not thus directed: there can be no friendſhip without love. The union of two lovers without virtuous diſpoſitions, is not love; it is an odious aſſociation, by which they become partners in vice, and accomplices in each other's crimes. Love being the ſympathetic bond of minds, it is in the qualities of the mind that we muſt ſearch for this ſympathy; and here the firſt and principal, and by which we are to judge of all others, is the *love of virtue*; for there can be no preſent more fatal than a lover which is a ſtranger to virtuous ſentiments, ſince this cannot be accepted without riſking our own innocence. In an union ſo ſtrict as that of lovers, ſentiments and habits are communicated imperceptably; and we are too well informed by experience, that the bad are more eaſily caught than the good. The diſorders of the mind are much more contagious than thoſe of the body; its ſpots infect and defile all thoſe who are ſo imprudent as to touch or approach too near. No ſolid happineſs can be reaſonably expected from this paſſion, except you love with delicacy a perſon worthy of your and reſt affection. Without this condition you will infallibly be unhappy, either by the inconſtancy of the perſon beloved or by your own: and then you will find by experience, that what you thought to be love was not really ſo, for love is always conſtant, yours was nothing more than a conformity of taſte for pleaſure. This generous paſſion when it is perfectly ſincere, will never excite us to the commiſſion of any fault, which may wound either our conſcience or our honour. 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Whom gentle ſtars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.
'Tis not the coarſer tie of human laws,
Unnatural oft and foreign to the mind,
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Attuning all their paſſions into love;
Where friendſhip full exerts her ſofteſt power,
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Ineffable, and ſympathy of ſoul;
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With boundleſs confidence: for nought but love
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MR. Livermore preſented a memorial from the inhabitants of the State of New Hampſhire, complaining of the inequality of the aſſumption of the State debts; from which it appears that they are burthened with 630,000 dollars; which is more than proportionate to the advantages they are likely to receive from the aſſumption law.

Ordered, that this memorial be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, to report thereon.

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The letter of the Attorney General of the United States, ſent from the Preſident yeſterday, was referred to the committee who have before them the report on the judiciary ſyſtem.

The petition of James Rumſey, reſpecting his invention of a ſteam boat, was referred to the committee on uſeful arts, &c.

Two petitions of William Langley and Adam Giffart, praying compenſation for ſervices, were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

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A memorial of John Cruchman was read, renewing his application for the patronage of government, to enable him to undertake and proſecute a voyage of diſcovery towards the North Pole—laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating a copy of the ratification, by the State of Virginia, of the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States.

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A meſſage was received from the Preſident, informing the Houſe that he had ſigned the ſaid bill, ſo that it is now a law of the United States.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 4.

A petition from the State of Roode-Iſland was preſented by Mr. Bourn, which contains a remonſtrance againſt the inequality of the law for aſſuming the State debts, ſo far as relates to that State; and praying for a further aſſumption of their public debts; which was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The report of the Secretary of War on the petition of General Lincoln, on behalf of himſelf, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphries, late commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Indian tribes South of the river Ohio, was read, recommending that the comptroller of the Treaſury be directed to paſs to the credit of thoſe gentlemen ſuch a reaſonable ſum as might be deemed proper to defray their expences in going and returning from Georgia, &c.

It appears that the Comptroller, acting agreeably to the rigid conſtruction of the law, could not allow them any more than eight dollars per diem during the time in which they were employed at the ſaid treaty.

It was referred to a ſelect committee of Meſſrs, Boudinot and Steele. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 5.

The bill for making compenſation to the commiſſioners of army accounts, was read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next, for a third reading.

The poſt office bill was further debated, and being gone thro' was ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Ames, of the committee for that purpoſe appointed, made report upon the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, in behalf of himſelf and the other commiſſioners for treating with the Indians of the Creek nation. That it appears the amount of the claim for expences is 1913 dollars and 44 cents: that B. Lincoln has received 888 dollars, Cyrus Griffin 744 dollars, and David Humphries 744 dollars, amounting in all to 2289 dollars. Wherefore, if the Houſe ſhould be of opinion that an allowance be made, it is recommended to paſs a reſolve that the ſaid commiſſioners be paid their reaſonable expences, &c. any act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Benſon moved a reſolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill apportioning repreſentatives among the ſeveral States, according to the firſt enumeration, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

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Mr. Ames, of the committee for that purpoſe appointed, made report upon the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, in behalf of himſelf and the other commiſſioners for treating with the Indians of the Creek nation. That it appears the amount of the claim for expences is 1913 dollars and 44 cents: that B. Lincoln has received 583 dollars, Cyrus Griffin 744 dollars, and David Humphries 744 dollars, amounting in all to 2283 dollars. Wherefore, if the Houſe ſhould be of opinion that an allowance be made, it is recommended to paſs a reſolve that the ſaid commiſſioners be paid their reaſonable expences, &c. any act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Benſon moved a reſolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill apportioning repreſentatives among the ſeveral States, according to the laſt enumeration, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT of January 15.

Serious hints on a very *ſerious* Subject.

THE Indian war is *very unpopular*. Why? Say the friends of the war, becauſe it has been *unſucceſsful*. No, this is not the reaſon. It is becauſe, ill ſucceſs has *called the attention of the people to this ſubject*.

What excuſe have we for waging war with the Indians? Why this; the ſavage fellows make war on our frontier ſettlements, and kill and ſcalp the whites. Then eſtabliſh forts and garriſons on the Ohio, and a ſufficient number of choſen light troops to ſcour the borders of the rivers, and keep the ſtraggling Indians at a diſtance. Cannot this be done? But this is all that can be done. We muſt make peace with them or kill them—But we can do neither. It lies with them to ſay whether they make peace or not, and in order to *kill* them, we muſt firſt *catch* them. We muſt ſet traps for them or *put ſalt on their tails*.

But why ſend *large bodies* of men after *Indians*; and let them know a year before hand what is to be done? Why ſend *cannon* into the woods after Indians? The Indians learn war from us, why not we learn of them? Why not fight them in their own way? with ſmall parties? in the buſhes? Why alarm them? and give them time to collect warriors from Lake Superior?

But is the land where our troops go in queſt of the Indians, *ours?* Is the Indian title extinguiſhed? *bona fide?* in good conſcience? If not, what right have we on the ground? But the Indians will not keep their own limits—they treſpaſs and murder our people on their own ground. Then contract our frontiers as much as poſſible, ſend force enough to *defend* them, and if our people treſpaſs on Indian property, let them be ſcalped.—*But we want to make ſale of the weſtern lands to ſink our debts.* We do not. We do not want a foot of land. We have more vacant land, within *ſafe limits*, than will be ſettled theſe thirty years, and if there was not an Indian this ſide the Miſſiſippi, Congreſs would do wrong to open a Land Office for the ſale of the lands in controverſy. Let Pennſylvania, New-York, and Kentucky be firſt ſettled—well peopled—and the land farther weſt will be *valuable*. The population in thoſe States are rapid—a few years will ſee a body of men in the neighbourhood of theſe *fields of blood* which will be able to cope with all the Indians on this ſide the Miſſiſippi; and when that force is *near*, the Indians will recede gradually and leave the land or ſell it willingly, without bloodſhed. Let offenſive operations ceaſe. They are calculated for land jobbers merely—they are fatally ruinous, without a *public* object.

But if money muſt be expended to kill Indians, offer to the whites and friendly Indians a large bounty upon Indian ſcalps; *five* nay *ten* dollars a ſcalp. We ſhall ſoon ſee that country clear of ſavages. Start not at this propoſal, as diſhonorable. It is not diſhonorable. If war muſt be carried on, by us, it is the moſt proper way of doing it, for it is the *Indian* way—and the laws of war urge for retaliation. It is ſhocking, it is monſtrous to ſend ſolid columns of men into the woods, to ſtand as marks to be ſhot by an *enemy in the graſs*. Offer bounties for ſcalps, and prompt the avarice of men, in a war where no glory is to be obtained. Until the mode of war is changed, our men do not fight on equal terms.

Beſides a different mode of war will be leſs expenſive. Have we no money to throw away? It ſhould be conſidered, that while our public expenditures are increaſing, our revenues are failing. The duties on ſpirits have *diminiſhed the conſumption* in this part of the country to a moſt obvious degree; while the diſturbances in the Iſlands check the importation, ſo that the revenue muſt in all probability fall far ſhort of calculation.—How then is the Indian war to be ſupported? Perhaps—by hiring ſoldiers for—one dollar a month.—All which is humbly ſubmitted to wiſer heads.

PARIS, November 6.

IN the ſeſſion of 31ſt. of October, Mr. Bertand, the Marine Miniſter, laid before the National Aſſembly an account of the navy of France in its preſent ſtate; according to which it conſiſts of 86 ſhips of the line, viz. 3 of 118 guns, 5 of 100, 10 of 80, 67 of 74, and 1 of 94—78 frigates, carrying from 36 to 32 guns; 47 ſloops, 7 gun boats, and 28 pinks. All theſe ſhips are in good condition, and ready for ſea on the firſt notice; ſome of them are entirely new.

LONDON, November 10.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, if not the moſt potent is at leaſt the moſt open enemy to the French democracy, of any ſovereign in Europe. She has offered both men and money, in immenſe quantities, to aſſiſt in a counter-revolution.

The liberality of the French conſtitution has opened a door to all denominations of religion. Proteſtants of every ſect are faſt crowding into France, where their fortunes, perſons, families and faith, are ſecured. Paris has now ſix regular congregations, conſiſting of German Lutherans, French and Swiſs Calviniſts, Bohemian Anabaptiſts, and Walloon or Flemiſh diſſenters, excluſive of the licenced chapels of the ſeveral Proteſtant Ambaſſadors which are numerous

The Rev. Mr. Gambier, rector of Langley, in Kent, at the requeſt of Mr. Thornton, and the Directors of the Sierra Leona Company, has undertaken the education of the African Prince. The Prince has reſided with Mr. Thornton for ſome weeks: during this reſidence he has manifeſted an amiable diſpoſition, and a deſire of general information; in conſequence of which Mr. Gambier has admitted him into his family, with whom he is placed as a pupil for twelve months.

Among other material advantages which this country is likely to derive from its colony at Sierra Leona, is that of the ſpice trade; it being lately diſcovered that theſe articles flouriſh there in as much vigour as at Batavia.

Nov. 14. A gentleman to whom the African Prince was introduced at Plymouth, acquaints us that he is pleaſing, courteous, communicative.—He is named *John Naimbana*, Prince of *Robana*. Whilſt they were ſhewing him the ſhips, great guns, and other curioſities in the dock-yards at Plymouth, he told them in Engliſh, which he ſpeaks with tolerable eaſe, theſe things were different to what he was ſent to learn, and he was afraid he ſhould not have room in his mind for it all.

In the courſe of the voyage from Africa, he was taught to read; an attainment he is ſo fond of, that he is never more gratified than when aſked to read in the teſtament, which he calls the Good Book.—This untutored African Prince, ſeems to conſider theſe that have the power of imparting knowledge to others, as the firſt of human beings; he therefore looks upon a ſchoolmaſter as the moſt honorable of all characters.—He ſaid, when I return to Africa, if I live to ſucceed my father, I will not be the King of my people, I will be their Schoolmaſter.

Since the revolution in Poland, proteſtants have been elected to public offices in various parts of the kingdom.—Thus does toleration gain ground every where.

Extract of a letter from Pondicherry, dated 24th June, 1791, from a merchant there to a brother in Paris:

"The war between the Engliſh and Tippo is a little abated at preſent, on account of the weather on the Malabar coaſt, where every thing is at preſent under water. I have before mentioned to you the capture of Bangalor; it is the only advantage which the Engliſh have gained this year. Their army is going to ruin by degrees, and every one here thinks it will be ſoon deſtroyed. The fact is, that by their own acknowledgement, Tippo diſputed their approach to Seringapatam by a battle in which he and his troops, fought like furies. The loſs of the Engliſh was conſiderable, becauſe they attemped to force Tippo's entrenchments and were the attackers. The extraordinary rains which fell afterwards, joined to the want of draft oxen, forced them to deſtroy and abandon all their heavy artillery. The ſituation is moſt critical; in want of all neceſſaries, and having the elements in this rainy ſeaſon to combat with.

"Theſe bad accounts are a little ſoftened as to their conſequences by the arrival at the Mahrattas, who, as they ſay, are reſolved to force the belligerent powers to make peace.

"The Engliſh company, ruined in her finances, is under an incapacity of making any return to Europe this year; at leaſt from the coaſt of Coromandal, Malabar, or Bengal."

FREDERICTOWN, January 7.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this town from Fort Waſhington, Major Gaither, who left that place on the 27th of November; this gentlemen informs—that Major Zeigler; with a party of men had come in, after eſcorting a quantity of proviſions to Fort Jefferſon; where he left Col. Darke, Col. Gibſon, and Capt. Darke, (three wounded officers) the two former in a fair way of recovery—the latter, from the nature of his wound, which could not be kept from bleeding, was thought to be in a dangerous ſituation—that Major Hamtranck had been tried by a court martial—ACQUITTED—and gone, with a party of men, to Poſt St. Vincent's to take command of that place;—Major Gaither further ſays—that, on the 11th ultimo, he met, in the wilderneſs, a family, conſiſting of 20 perſons, from North Carolina, who acquainted him, that they had juſt parted with 11 Cherokee Indians who treated them in a friendly, peaceable manner—exchanging veniſon for bread—and declared, on leaving of them that their nation was warmly attached to the United States of America.

His Excellency, Gen. St. Clair, (it is ſuppoſed) is now on his way to the ſeat of government—orders having been given to Gen. Scot, a few days previous to the departure of Major Gaither) to procure a ſufficient number of men to eſcort him through the Wilderneſs.

When men fight againſt men, it is ſome conſolation to the unfortunate ſoldier who may fall into the hands of his adverſary, when he reflects, that a degree of Chriſtian treatment will be extended towards him—and that the only puniſhment he can receive will be nothing more (perhaps for a ſeaſon) than the loſs of his liberty. Had this pleaſant idea been realized in the late defeat of our brave but little army, we ſhould have been ſpared the diſagreeable taſk of informing the public, that ſeveral wounded ſoldiers who had been unavoidably left on the field, were taken by the Indians—thrown into a large fire, and burnt to death! This intelligence was communicated to the Printer by the officer mentioned in the above paragraphs, and may be relied on.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

The following reſolution was yeſterday adopted in the houſe of repreſentatives in this commonwealth and ſent to the ſenate for their concurrence.

That in commemoration of the important and meritorious ſervices rendered to his country by George Waſhington, whoſe character and conduct have triumph'd in proportion to the difficulties they have encountered, and have attracted the admiration and reſpect of all nations where valour and virtue are held in eſtimation, there be procured at the public's expence a full length portrait painting and marble buſt, expreſſive of his perſon, and as far as poſſible characteriſtic of his talents.

Reſolved,

That the ſaid painting and buſt be depoſited wherever the Legiſlature ſhall deem expedient.

January 13. On Saturday laſt was preſented to the Secretary of State, the model of a machine, the invention of Mr. Obediah Herbert, of Mount Pleaſant, in New-Jerſey. Mr. Herbert, we hear, has petitioned for a patant for his invention, which is a wheel, that ſpins, twiſts and reels, by the ſingle operation of one perſon. The advantages of ſuch a Machine are evident; and what adds conſiderably to its value, is, that it can be afforded at a trifling advance upon the price of the common ſpinning wheel.

According to the late cenſus of the inhabitants of the United States, it appears that in the States of Maſſachuſetts, Diſtrict of Main, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, the number of females exceeds that of males—whereas in all the other States the number of males greatly exceeds that of females. From this ſtate of facts, the plea of any neceſſity in favour of polygamy, is invalidated, if not totally exploded.

The following affecting circumſtance is related by a perſon who was in Gen. St. Clair's army, in the action of the 4th Nov. laſt.—There was with the American troops a number of white women who had attended them on the expedition. When the retreat was ordered, one of theſe women having a child in her arms, and being hard purſued by an Indian with a tomahawk, who ſhe found muſt inevitably overtake her in a few minutes if ſhe did not leave the child, the deſire of ſelf-preſervation overcome the parental feelings of nature, and, ſtoping ſhort for a moment, ſhe placed the infant (being

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about a year old) on a ſtump, and immediately renewed her flight—The Indian ruſhed on, and in the attempt to kill an officer, who made a ſtand to ſave the woman eſcaped with the troops, but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the child was tomahawked, or its brains daſhed out, as it is not likely that ſavages, upon ſuch an occaſion, found themſelves in a humour to carry off an infant of twelve months old, to their towns.

A number of gentlemen in New York have ſubſcribed for a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States — This portrait is to be executed by Mr, Trumball, and placed in one of the public buildings of that city.

Extract from a letter dated Edenton (N. C.) Dec. 26.

A veſſel from France arrived here the 23d, inſtant, by which we learn that the KING of FRANCE had made another elopement, and is now actually in Pruſſia."

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, Jan. 11.

Laſt Thurſday the General Court finiſhed their ſeſſion in this town, and adjourned to meet the 1ſt Wedneſday in June next at Dover; among other buſineſs tranſacted during the ſeſſion, they paſſed a bill incorporating a company of Gentlemen for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Bank in this town, by the name of the New-Hampſhire Bank.

B O S T O N, December 31.

THE CONCERT

On Thurſday evening laſt, was remarkably brilliant —the muſic was well choſe and happily executed;—but little Miſs MONGRIEF filled Concert-Hall with delight and aſtoniſhment—a ſweet little innocent child of only eight years and two months old, poſſeſſed of ſuch ſweetneſs, ſtrength, and compaſs of voice as never was before heard in this part of the world, and perhaps in no other. The room was crouded, and the unrivalled beauty of Boſton, fully diſplayed in our fair females; who, as well as the gentlemen preſent, were highly delighted with the little warbler's laſt ſong—"*The Laſs of Richmond Hill.*" Several of the Rev. Clergy were alſo preſent. It is ſuppoſed that this little ſongſtreſs will receive the patronage of the opulent, that ſhe may be enabled to improve for her own emolument, and the amuſement of the world, thoſe talents which the benevolent author of all has beſtowed upon her.

Jan. 17. A very extraordinary circumſtance arreſted the attention of the Houſe this afternoon. A petition was preſented by a Mrs. *Deborah Gannett*, who ſerved with reputation, as a ſoldier, three years in the army of the United States, and received an honorable diſcharge therefrom. This extraordinary woman enliſted as a male, by the name of *Robert Shirtliff*; and as ſuch did her duty without a ſtain on her virtue and honor.—She only prays, in her petition, for the payment of her arrears; but ſubmits the circumſtances of her ſervices to the conſideration of the Legiſlature:—and from the feelings which appeared on the occaſion, expreſſive of a ſtrong deſire to reward heroiſm like hers there is no room to doubt, that a compenſation will be granted, adequate to her ſervices, and honourable to the government.

Several members corroborated the facts ſtated in the petition; which was committed to a reſpectable committee.

Jan. 18. The committee on the petition of Mrs. Gannett, reported a Reſolve, for granting her wages in the terms uſual on common occaſions. But the Houſe after inquiring into her caſe, and finding that ſhe had not only ſerved faithfully as a ſoldier, but that ſhe had been wounded, and had preſerved her chaſtity by the moſt ſcrupulous concealment of her ſex, ordered the report to be re-committed, in order that it might be prefaced with a recital of thoſe ſingular and honourable facts. [This report, ſo amended, has been brought in, and a grant made to her of the cuſtomary wages, and intereſt from the year 1783.]

It is ſaid that Congreſs are much divided reſpecting carrying on the Indian war. The meaſure of purſuing it ſeems generally ſpoken againſt.

We hear a veſſel is arrived at Portland from Tobago, which ſpoke a brig bound for Philadelphia, that was in Count Dillon's fleet, off Martinico, bound to the Cape, with 7000 troops on board.

N E W P O R T, Jan. 28.

The Wood mentioned in our laſt to be diſtributed to the Poor of this Town, was accordingly ſo done the preceding Week, to the preſent Relief of 70 diſtreſſed Families.

A Virginia Paper of the 5th Inſt. printed at Dumfries, contains the following Paragraph:—"By a Gentleman who arrived here laſt week, and who left Fort Waſhington the 24th of November, and Lexington on the 10th of December, we are informed, that Generals Scott and Wilkinſon, arrived at Fort Waſhington with 15 volunteers only—that notwithſtanding the exertions of theſe gentlemen, the people in that country could not be prevailed on to undertake another expedition againſt the Indians—for reaſon of the heavy loſſes already ſuſtained, without compenſation made by Congreſs."

"With a ſingular ſpecies of zeal and philanthropy (ſays a writer in the Columbian Centinel) the cauſe of the hoſtile Indians, whom the army under General St. Clair was directed, is advocated—their ſufferings are delineated—and their diſtreſſes depicted. But to impute any of theſe, if they exiſt—to a want of humanity in government, is unjuſt.—The deſire to eſtabliſh a permanent and honourable peace between the United States and all the tribes of Indians, has been zealouſly exhibited both by the former and preſent governments. In ſome inſtances they have been attended with ſucceſs—as the treaties between us and the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and others. But all endeavours to effect a peace with the Indians in the regions North-Weſt of the river Ohio, have proved abortive.

"The general government took early meaſures for this purpoſe.—Treaties had been formed, under the old government, with the Six Nations, and Wyandots, and Delaware, and ſome more of the Weſtern Indians; but the Wabaſh Indians always declined to attend at the negociations of thoſe treaties, notwithſtanding they were invited thereto.

"In order, if poſſible to bring theſe deluded people to a juſt ſenſe of their ſituation, the Preſident of the United States, directed that they ſhould be invited a-new, to treat of peace, and that the conſequences of their refuſal, and perſiſting in hoſtilties, ſhould be fully placed before them—and at the ſame time, the people of Kentucky were prohibited from making any further invaſions into the Indian country.

"This invitation was executed early laſt year, to all the tribes inhabiting the River Wabaſh, from poſt Vincennes up to Miami village. The invitation was not only refuſed by the Indians, but their hoſtilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

"The campaigns, therefore, of the laſt and this year, were meaſures of neceſſity—The Indians had been invading our frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women and children.

"It became juſt and highly proper, that the power of the United States ſhould be put in motion againſt theſe blood thirſty tribes—and that it ſhould be ineffectual is to be deplored—and attributed to the ſmallneſs of our numbers.

"Notwithſtanding the provocation of theſe Indians it is ſaid, meaſures will be taken to open their eyes to their true intereſt: But if the meaſures taken for this purpoſe ſhould be in vain, the meekneſs of chriſtianity will juſtify the government, in taking effectual meaſures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens; and the arrangements to be made, it is hoped will be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hoſtile Indians, that they have abundantly more to hope, from the mercy, than to expect from the weakneſs of the United States."

The Hon. FRANCIS DANA, Eſq; is appointed Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

MARRIED]—At Providence, RICHARD SMITH, Eſq; of Briſtol, to Mrs. RUTH JAMES, Widow of Capt. ——— James, formerly of this Town.

In this Town, Mr. RICHARD WOODMAN, jun. to Miſs ELIZABETH ANN SOUTHWICK, Daughter of Solomon Southwick, Eſq.

—Mr. JOHN WILBOUR, of the State of New York, to Miſs POLLY BRAYMAN, Daughter of Mr. David Brayman.

—At Kingſton, Ulſter County, State of New York, Mr. JOHN WYNKOOP, to the amiable Miſs MARGARET JANSEN, after a Courtſhip of *forty-five* Years —The Bride and Groom are each between the Age of 60 and 70 Years.

—At Menotomy, (Maſſachuſetts) Mr. JAMES R. HUTCHINS, Printer, of Windſor, to Miſs MARIANNE THOMAS, only Daughter of Iſaiah Thomas, Eſq; of Worceſter.

DIED]—In Montgomery County (State of New-York) the Hon. PETER SCHUYLER, Eſq.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Wedneſday, January 11.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with the report from the Secretary of the department of war, reſpecting the ſituation of affairs in the weſtern country.

Order was immediately given for clearing the galleries.

S E N A T E.

Wedneſday, January 11.

A written meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, was by Mr. Secretary Lear, delivered to the Preſident.

United States, January 11, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you, in confidence, two reports made to me by the ſecretary for the department of war, relatively to the preſent ſtate of affairs on the weſtern frontiers of the United States.

In theſe reports the cauſes of the preſent war with the Indians, the meaſures taken by the executive to terminate it amicably, and the military preparation for the late campaign are ſtated and explained, and alſo a plan ſuggeſted of ſuch further meaſures on the occaſion as appear juſt and expedient.

I am perſuaded, gentlemen, that you will take this important ſubject into your immediate and ſerious conſideration, and that the reſult of your deliberations will be the adoption of ſuch wiſe and efficient meaſures as will reflect honour on our national councils, and promote the welfare of our country.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers were read and ordered to lie for conſideration.

C U S T O M - H O U S E,

Diſtrict of Newport, January 28.

ENTERED, *from*

Sloop Polly, Heath, Norfolk.
Brig Phebe, Stannard, St. Martins.

CLEARED *for*

N O N E.

To be LET, by the Subſcribers, and entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM of about 120 Acres of good Land, in the South Part of Tiverton, with Two good Dwelling-Houſes thereon, a commodious Barn, Corn Crib, &c. a good Orchard, and at preſent occupied by Benjamin and Abner Chaſe.

The Terms may be known by applying to ABIGAIL & AMY COGGESHALL, in Newport.

January 25, 1792.

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop Polly, NATHANIEL HEATH, Maſter, at Baniſter's Wharf,

SEA COAL,

of an excellent Quality.

Newport, January 26, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of South-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROWSE J. HELME, Eſq; late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice that Six Months longer from this Date, is allowed the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims, and that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, on the ſecond Monday of each ſucceeding Month.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, January 2, 1792.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 14, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Diman, of Briſtol, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Thompſon, of Weſterly, Laboorer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Elias Dervey, of South-Kingſtown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, to be allowed Two Years for the Payment of his Debts, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Joſeph Borden, of Portſmouth, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday of February next, to ſhew Cauſe if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

about a year old) on a ſtump, and immediately renewed her flight—The Indian ruſhed on, and in the attempt to kill an officer, who made a ſtand to ſave the woman eſcaped with the troops, but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the child was tomahawked, or its brains daſhed out, as it is not likely that ſavages, upon ſuch an occaſion, found themſelves in a humour to carry off an infant of twelve months old, to their towns.

A number of gentlemen in New York have ſubſcribed for a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States — This portrait is to be executed by Mr, Trumball, and placed in one or the public buildings of that city.

Extract from a letter dated Edenton (N. C.) Dec. 26.

A veſſel from France arrived here the 23d. inſtant, by which we learn that the KING of FRANCE had made another elopement, and is now actually in Pruſſia."

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, Jan. 11.

Laſt Thurſday the General Court finiſhed their ſeſſion in this town, and adjourned to meet the 1ſt Wedneſday in June next at Dover; among other buſineſs tranſacted during the ſeſſion, they paſſed a bill incorporating a company of Gentlemen for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Bank in this town, by the name of the New-Hampſhire Bank.

BOSTON, December 31.

THE CONCERT

On Thurſday evening laſt, was remarkably brilliant—the houſe was well choſe and happily executed;—but little Mis. MONCRIEF filled Concert Hall with delight and aſtoniſhment—a ſweet little innocent child of only eight years and two months old, poſſeſſed of ſuch ſweetneſs, ſtrength, and compaſs of voice as never was before heard in this part of the world, and perhaps in any other. The room was crouded, and the univerſal led beauty of Boſton, fully diſplayed in our fair females; who, as well as the gentlemen preſent, were highly delighted with the little warbler's Lat ſong—of *"The Lays of Richmond Hill."* Several of the Rev. Clergy were alſo preſent. It is ſuppoſed that this little ſongſtreſs will receive the patronage of the opulent, that ſhe may be enabled to improve for her own emolument, and the amuſement of the world, thoſe talents which the benevolent author of all has beſtowed upon her.

Jan. 17. A very extraordinary circumſtance arreſted the attention of the Houſe this afternoon. A petition was preſented by a Mrs. *Deborah Gannett*, who ſerved with reputation, as a ſoldier, three years in the army of the United States, and received an honorable diſcharge therefrom. This extraordinary woman enliſted as a male, by the name of *Robert Shirtliff*; and as ſuch did her duty without a ſtain on her virtue and honor.—She only prays, in her petition, for the payment of her arrears; and ſubmits the circumſtances of her ſervices to the conſideration of the Legiſlature;—and from the feelings which appeared on the occaſion, expreſſive of a ſtrong deſire to reward heroism like hers there is no room to doubt, that a compenſation will be granted, adequate to her ſervices, and honorable to the government.

Several members corroborated the facts ſtated in the petition; which was committed to a reſpectable committee.

Jan. 18. The committee on the petition of Mrs. Gannett, reported a Reſolve, for granting her wages on the terms allowed on common occaſions. But the Houſe after inquiring into her caſe, and finding that ſhe not only ſerved faithfully as a ſoldier, but that ſhe had been wounded, and had preſerved her chaſtity by the moſt conſtant concealment of her ſex, ordered the report to be re-committed, in order that it might be reſtated with a recital of thoſe heroic and honorable facts. [This report, ſo amended, has been paſſed in, and a grant made to her of the conſiderable ſum and intereſt to the preſent time.]

It is ſaid that Congreſs are much undecided reſpecting carrying on the Indian war. Some are for offering terms generally to all concerned.

We hear a veſſel is arrived at Portland from Hiſpaniola, which left Cape Francois the 1ſt inſtant, that was in Mobile Harbour, Weſt-Florida, bound to the Cape, with 700 troops on board.

NEWPORT, January 28.

The Wheat lately ſold in our Market for the benefit of the Poor of this Town, was accordingly ſo diſpoſed of the preceding Week, to the preſent Relief of 70 diſtreſſed families.

A Virginia Paper of the 5th Inſt. printed at Dumfries, contains the following Paragraph:—"By a Gentleman who arrived here laſt week, and who left Fort Waſhington the 24th of November, and Lexington on the 10th of December, we are informed, that Generals Scott and Wilkinſon, arrived at Fort Waſhington with 15 volunteers only—that notwithſtanding the exertions of theſe gentlemen, the people in that country could not be prevailed on to undertake another expedition againſt the Indians—for reaſon of the heavy loſſes already ſuſtained, without compenſation made by Congreſs."

"With a ſingular ſpecies of zeal and philanthropy (ſays a writer in the Columbian Centinel) the cauſe of the hoſtile Indians, whom the commiſſioners of Gen. of St. Clair was directed, to adminiſter—their ſufferings are deplored—and their diſtreſſes deprecated. But to impute any of theſe, if they exiſt—to a want of humanity in government, is unjuſt.—The deſire to eſtabliſh a permanent and honourable peace between the United States and all the tribes of Indians, has been repeatedly exhibited both by the former and preſent governments. In ſome inſtances they have been attended with ſucceſs—as the treaties between us and the Creeks, Chactaws, Cherokees, and others. But all endeavours to effect a peace with the Indians in the regions North Weſt of the river Ohio, have proved abortive.

"The general government took early meaſures for this purpoſe—Treaties had been formed, under the old government, with the Six Nations, and Wyandots, and Delawares, and ſome more of the Weſtern Indians; but the Wabaſh Indians always declined to attend at the negociations of thoſe treaties, notwithſtanding they were invited thereto.

"In order, if poſſible to bring theſe deluded people to a juſt ſenſe of their ſituation, the Preſident of the United States, directed that they ſhould be invited anew, to treat of peace, and that the conſequences of their refuſal, and perſiſting in hoſtilities, ſhould be fully placed before them—at the ſame time, the people of Kentucky were prohibited from making any further incurſions into the Indian country.

"This invitation was executed early laſt year, to all the tribes inhabiting the River Wabaſh, from Fort Vincennes up to Miami village. The invitation was not only refuſed by the Indians, but their hoſtilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

"The campaigns therefore, of the laſt and this year, were meaſures of neceſſity—The Indians had been invading the frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women and children.

"It became juſt and highly proper, that the power of the United States ſhould be put in motion againſt the blood thirſty tribes—and that it ſhould be inefectual is to be deplored—and attributed to the *inſufficiency* of our numbers.

"Notwithſtanding the provocation of theſe Indians it is ſaid, meaſures will be taken to open their eyes to their true intereſt: But if the meaſures taken for this purpoſe ſhould be in vain, the meekneſs of chriſtianity will juſtify the government, in taking effectual meaſures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens; and the arrangements to be made, it is hoped will be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hoſtile Indians, that they have abundantly more to hope, from the mercy, than to expect from the weapons of the United States."

The Hon. FRANCIS DANA, Eſq. is appointed Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

MARRIED]—At Portſmouth, RICHARD SMITH, Eſq. of Boſton, to Mrs. RUTH JOHNS, Widow of Capt. ——— Johns, formerly of this Town.

In this Town, Mr RICHARD WOODHOUSE, jun. to Miſs ELIZABETH ANN SOUTHWICK, Daughter of Solomon Southwick, Eſq.

—Mr JOHN WILBOUR, of the State of New York, to Miſs POLLY BRAYTON, Daughter of Mr David Braytan.

—At Kingſton, Ulſter County, State of New York, Mr. JOHN WYNKOOP, to the amiable Miſs SARAH JANSEN, after a Courtſhip of Seven Years—The Bride and Groom are each betwixt the Ages of 60 and 70 Years.

—At Montgomery, (Maſſachuſetts) Mr. JOHN R. HUTCHINS, Printer, of Walpole, to Miſs ANNA LOVELAND, only Daughter of Isaiah Loveland, Eſq. of Worceſter.

DIED]—In Montgomery County (State of New-York) the Hon. PETER SCHUYLER, Eſq.

ROGER SHERMAN, a Repreſentative in CONGRESS from the State of Connecticut, was this day ſworn into office, and took his ſeat in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Sherman preſented to the Senate a petition of Isaac Bronſon, praying the Legiſlature to take meaſures for ſettling the Weſtern Territory, and for the protection of ſettlers in the Weſtern Country.

Order was taken thereon, and the petition lies for the peruſal of the members.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 11.

A written meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, was by Mr. SECRETARY LEAR, delivered to the Preſident.

United States, January 11, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you, for your information, two reports made to me by the Secretary of War, relative to the ſtate of the Indian affairs on the weſtern frontiers of the United States.

I refer to the conſideration of the preſent war with the Indian tribes, the propriety of the executive adopting meaſures to terminate it amicably, and the military preparations for the late campaign are ſtated and explained, and alſo a plan ſuggeſted of ſuch further meaſures on the occaſion as appear juſt and expedient.

I am perſuaded, gentlemen, that you will take this important ſubject into your immediate and ſerious conſideration, and that the reſult of your deliberations will be the adoption of ſuch wiſe and efficient meaſures as will reflect honour on our national councils, and promote the welfare of our country.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers were read and ordered to lie for conſideration.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, January 28.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Polly, Heath,	Norfolk
Brig Peebe, Stannard,	St. Martins.

CLEARED *for*

NONE.

To be LET, by the Subſcribers, and entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM of about 120 Acres of good Land, in the South Part of Tiverton, with Two good Dwelling-Houſes thereon, a commodious barn, Corn Cribs, &c. a good Orchard, and at preſent occupied by Benjamin and Abiah Chace.

The Terms may be Known by applying to ABIGAIL & ANNY CONGDON HALL, in Newport.

January 25, 1792.

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop POLLY, NATHANIEL HEATH, Maſter, at Ruſſell's Wharf,

SEA COAL,

of an excellent Quality.

Newport, January 26, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROWLAND H. HAZARD, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice that they will meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Deceaſed on the ſecond Monday of each of the twelve Months next enſuing the Date hereof, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, January 2, 1792.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 13, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Davis, of Briſtol, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Priſon of the ſaid Thomas ſhould not have the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of this Aſſembly, and why Releaſe ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Thomas Thompſon, of Weſtport, in the County of Briſtol, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they can have, why the Priſon of the ſaid Thomas ſhould not have the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of this Aſſembly, and why Releaſe ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Elias Perſons, of South-Kingſtown, Rhode-Iſland, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Priſon of the ſaid Perſons ſhould not have the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of this Aſſembly, and why Releaſe ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

January 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Joſeph [illegible] of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe if any they have, why the Priſon of the ſaid Joſeph ſhould not have the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed at the Seſſion of the Aſſembly in June, A. D. 1756, and why Releaſe ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

The Progress of Human Happiness.

LONG harrass'd by misfortune and by woes,
And vainly seeking e'en from sleep repose,
I thought—ye critics! censure not my theme,
Nor think my verse conveys an idle dream,—
I thought my soul, disburthen'd of its clay,
Wing'd over earth and sea its devious way.
This world display'd its past, its present scenes:
Sages and warriors, statesmen, kings, and queens
Rush'd on my mental eye; now patriots groan'd,
And now a cruel despot was enthron'd.
Ambition's torches flam'd from shore to shore,
And fury blas'd, unquench'd by human gore.
Now Ignorance stretch'd wide her ample shield
O'er millions whom false prudence taught to yield;
While aw'd by superstition or the sword,
The crowd an idol, or a man ador'd.
Nimrod the trade of tyranny began,
Deceitful arts his tools, his object man;
Foes he subdu'd by friends who gave him aid,
Then into slavery friends and foes betray'd.
Historians, blush! examples as you bring,
That science grew beneath a tyrant king.
Little from such was gain'd—truth must agree—
Who scorn'd the noble science—TO BE FREE.
Egypt! thy despots show in all their pride,
Thy Ptolemies and Pharaohs we diride.
Their glories now are but an empty name,
Ending in Cleodatra's flagrant shame.
Tears from each eye must trickle as the muse
The feudal system mournfully reviews;
When petty tyrants claim'd despotic sway,
Compell'd a greater tyrant to obey:
When bigotry obscur'd the fairest climes,
And gold could expiate e'en the vilest crimes.
At length the cloud, which darken'd freedom's day,
Recedes before instruction's powerful ray;
Reason asserts her claim, and kings are taught,
Those to respect, whom once they set at nought,
Wisdom, man's wrongs is eager to redress,
And virtue sallies from the honor'd press.
Exult, *Columbians!* in the glorious view,
For know the scene of bliss began with you.
See in the west the sun of freedom rise,
Which spreads its happy rays o'er eastern skies.
Teaching alike the despot and the slave,
The free alone, are virtuous, wise and brave.
Roll on, ye years, complete the glorious plan,
When man shall venerate his brother man.
When fraudful policy to worth shall bend,
And the whole race in *charity* contend!
When with hosannas heaven's blest realms shall ring,
And truth proclaim, that GOD alone is King!

ANECDOTE.

THE Duke of Buckingham once said to the Earl of Ossery, "My Lord (after his libertine way) you will certainly be d—n'd!"—How, my Lord!—says the Earl with some warmth—"Nay (said the Duke) there's no help for it, for it is positively said, *Cursed is he of whom all men speak well.*"

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY,
Jamaica Spirits,
West-India, and
New-England Rum, } by the Barrel,
Rice by the Tierce,
Powder by the Cask,
Indigo,
Redwood,
Copperas, and
Allum, } by the Hundred,
Window Glass by the Box.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, may be had by Retail at the most reduced Prices.

HE HAS ALSO,

Just received a Consignment of 79 Barrels superfine, 909 Barrels fine FLOUR, and two Tons of excellent SHIP BREAD, which he will sell on moderate Terms for Cash.

Newport, January 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little-Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all enclosed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Divisions with Stone, two good Dwelling Houses, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-House on the same, also a Run of Water which passes through the whole of said Land, and affords Plenty in the driest Season—Likewise several Out Lots will be sold, with or without the above Premises, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the Claims against the Estate of RUTH PECKHAM, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and SIX Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
8 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Newport, January 19, 1792.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, in the Town of Newport—Also, two large LOTS adjoining—situate on the Hill, and formerly the Property of Thomas Hazard—For Conditions inquire of WILLIAM N RHODES, of Providence, who will give an indisputable Title.

Providence, January 13, 1792.

Mason, Malbone, & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store three Doors North of the Church-Lane, Thames-street, on the lowest Terms for Cash, Wholesale and Retail;

MADEIRA,
Sherry,
Port,
Teneriff,
Lisbon, } WINES,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Jamaica,
West-India, } RUM,
New-England, }
London,
American, } PORTER,
Loaf,
Powdered,
Muscovado, } SUGAR,
Hyson,
Souchong, } TEA,
Bohea,
Raisins,
Cinnamon,
Cinnamon Buds,
Currants,
Almonds,
Crockery ware,
Redwood,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Alum,
Powder,
Shot,
Flints,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Soap,
Cotton Wool,
Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

They have also a small Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

Newport, 10th January, 1792.

The Partnership of THOMPSON & ANDREWS being this Day dissolved by mutual Consent, the Business is now carried on by

JOHN THOMPSON,

at the House of Capt. JOHN ANDREWS, near the Custom-House, where may be had Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, at a low Advance,

A GENERAL Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, among which are the following, viz.

Superfine Broad-Cloaths,
Low price'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheeting,
Irish Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Black Everlasting,
Shalloons,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taberets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawles,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A FARM in Brenton's Neck (containing about Three Hundred Acres) now in Possession of Mr. Amos Gardner, jun. Inquire of

JOHN SCOTT.

Newport, January 7, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL the Creditors of Stephen Brownell, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby informed, that at Newport September Term of the Superior Court, A. D. 1791, the said Stephen preferred his Petition representing himself insolvent; and that he is willing to surrender up all the little Property he has for the Payment of his Debts as far as it will go, &c. and at the same Time exhibited an Inventory of all his Estate under Oath: Wherefore it was ordered by the Court, that all the Creditors of the said Stephen may (if they see fit) be at the next Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to be holden in Newport aforesaid, on the first Monday of March next, there to ascertain their respective Demands, nominate and appoint Assignees, or otherwise shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Petition should not be granted.

By Order of the Court,

J. GREELEA, Clerk.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

The Laws of the United States.

ALMANACKS for 1792, of all Sorts printed in this State.

Also RAISINS and SALT PETRE by the Cask.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New-Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 130 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New York, Thomas Shener, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New-Baltimore;

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.

A general Assortment of FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the first of November next, at his House on the Long Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will also keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, That they have renewed their EVENING MUSIC SCHOOL in an elegant front Room, in a House belonging to the Widow LILLIBRIDGE, on the Parade, where they continue to instruct young Ladies and Gentlemen in the Rules and Practice of Vocal Music the repeated Encouragement that they have met with from their Fellow-Citizens afford pleasing Hopes that they shall again be honoured with their Commands. Any Parents or others who wish to have their Children instructed in that noble and divine Art, may be assured that the strictest Attention and Care will be paid to those Youth that may be committed to their Charge, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged by their most obedient humble Servants,

JOSEPH DYRE & SON.

Newport, December 29, 1791.

**** The Price of this Paper is* Eight Shillings, *per annum, exclusive of Postage, and* Three-pence *single. The Printing Office is removed to the North Side of the Parade, near the State House.*

The Progress of Human Happiness.

LONG harrass'd by misfortune and by woes,
And vainly seeking e'en from sleep repose,
I thought—ye critics! censure not my theme,
Nor think my verse conveys an idle dream,—
I thought my soul, disburthen'd of its clay,
Wing'd over earth and sea its devious way.
This world display'd its past, its present scenes:
Sages and warriors, statesmen, kings, and queens
Rush'd on my mental eye; now patriots groan'd,
And now a cruel despot was enthron'd.
Ambition's torches flam'd from shore to shore,
And fury blaz'd, unquench'd by human gore.
Now Ignorance stretch'd wide her ample shield
O'er millions whom false prudence taught to yield;
While aw'd by superstition or the sword,
The crowd an idol, or a man ador'd.
Nimrod the trade of tyranny began,
Deceitful arts his tools, his object man;
Foes he subdu'd by friends who gave him aid,
Then into slavery friends and foes betray'd.
Historians, blush! examples as you bring,
That science grew beneath a tyrant king.
Little from such was gain'd—truth must agree—
Who scorn'd the noble science—TO BE FREE.
Egypt! thy despots show in all their pride,
Thy Ptolemies and Pharaohs we deride.
Their glories now are but an empty name,
Ending in Cleodatra's flagrant shame.
Tears from each eye must trickle as the muse
The feudal system mournfully reviews;
When petty tyrants claim'd despotic sway,
Compell'd a greater tyrant to obey:
When bigotry obscur'd the fairest climes,
And gold could expiate e'en the vilest crimes.
At length the cloud, which darken'd freedom's day,
Recedes before instruction's powerful ray;
Reason asserts her claims, and kings are taught,
Those to respect, whom once they set at nought,
Wisdom, man's wrongs is eager to redress,
And virtue rallies from the honor'd press.
Exult, *Columbians!* in the glorious view,
For know the scene of bliss began with you.
See in the west the sun of freedom rise,
Which spreads its happy rays o'er eastern skies.
Teaching alike the despot and the slave,
The free alone, are virtuous, wise and brave.
Roll on, ye years, complete the glorious plan,
When man shall venerate his brother man.
When fraudful policy to worth shall bend,
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Window Glass by the Box.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, may be had by Retail at the most reduced Prices.

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Newport, January 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

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JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

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Coarse Linens,
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Lawns,
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A Variety of Glass Ware,
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Jamaica,
West-India,
New England,
} RUM,
London,
American,
} PORTER,
Loaf,
Powdered,
Muscovado,
} SUGAR,
Hyson,
Souchong,
Bohea,
} TEA,
Raisins,
Cinnamon,
Cinnamon Buds,
Currants,
Almonds,

Crockery ware,
Redwood,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Alum,
Powder,
Shot,
Flints,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Soap,
Cotton Wool,
Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

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Newport, December 23, 1791.

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Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
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Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New York, Thomas Shener, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New-Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.

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JOSEPH DYRE & SON.

Newport, December 26, 91.

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